

Radiography of the

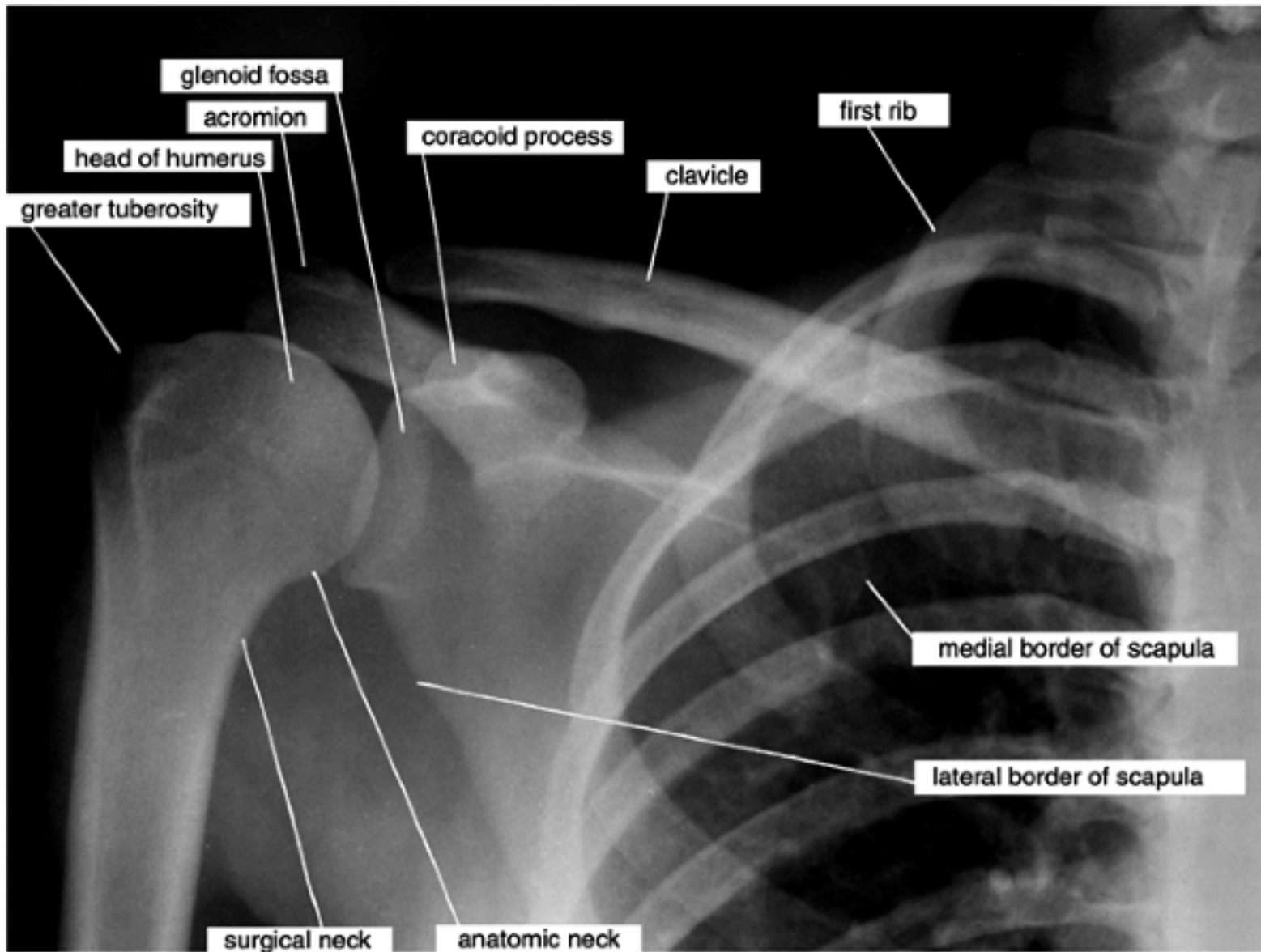
Upper Limb

By

Dr. Noura El Tahawy

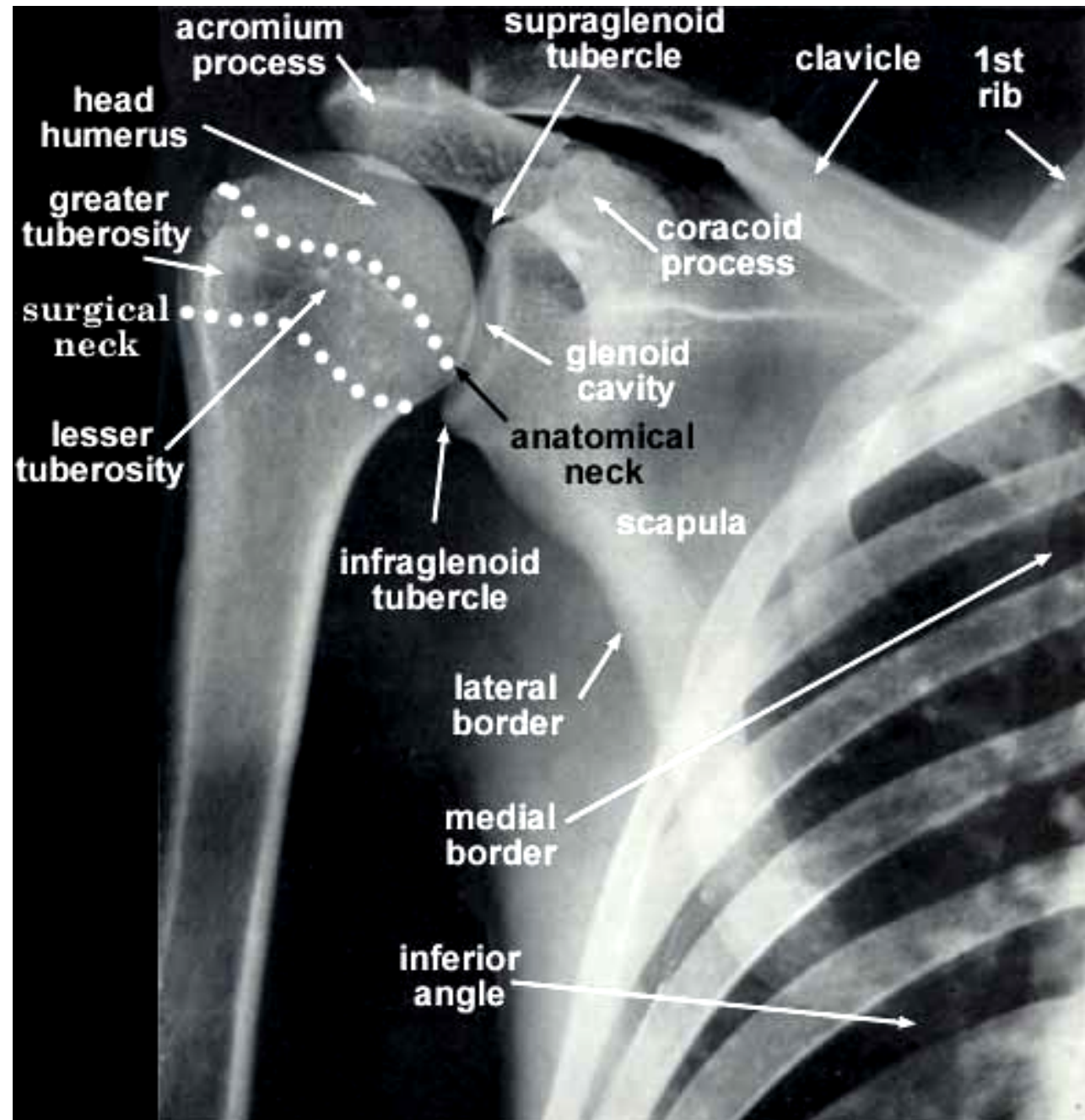
Plain X- Ray

Anteroposterior radiograph of the shoulder region in the adult



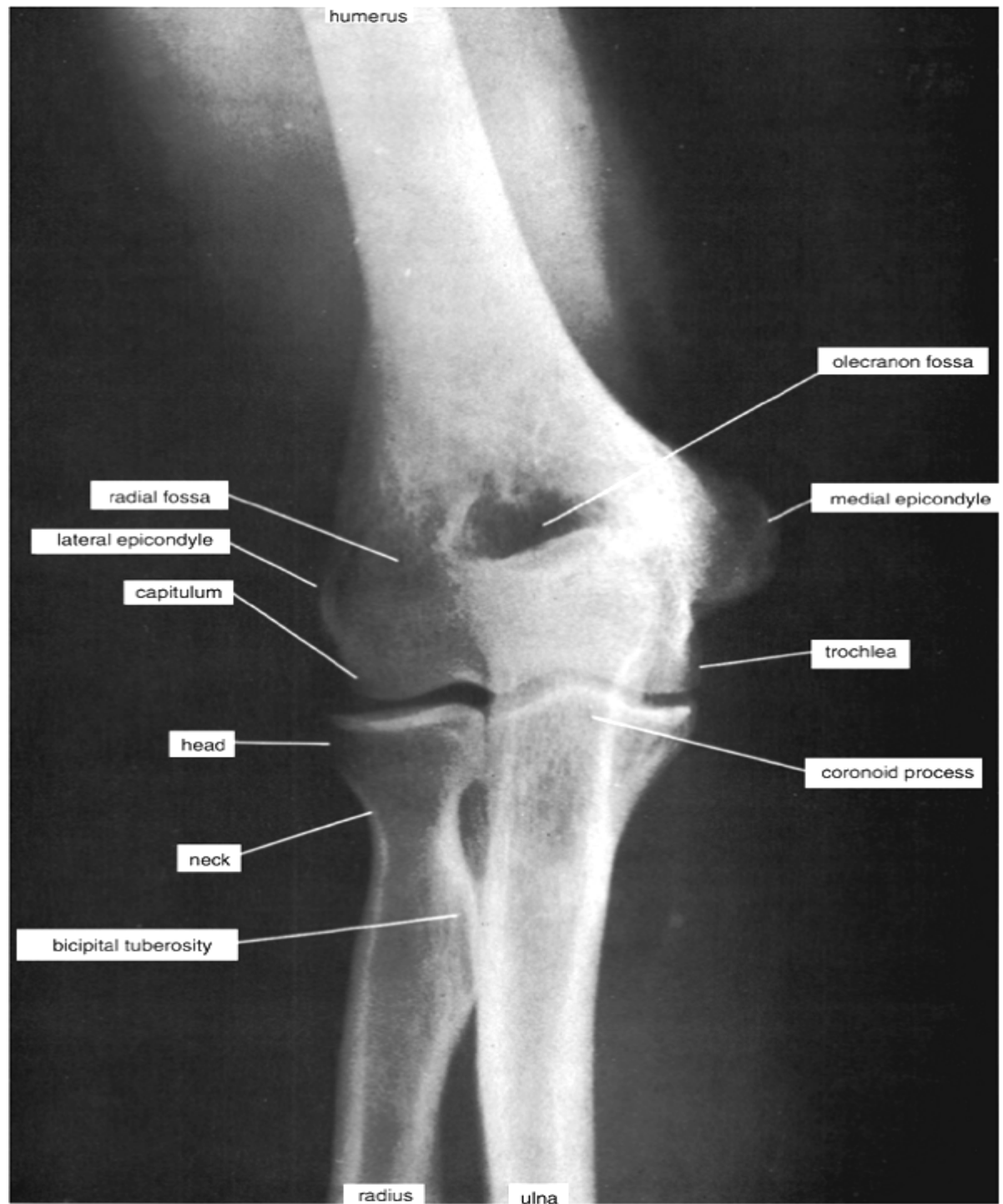
Plain X- Ray

Anteroposterior
radiograph of the
shoulder region in
the adult



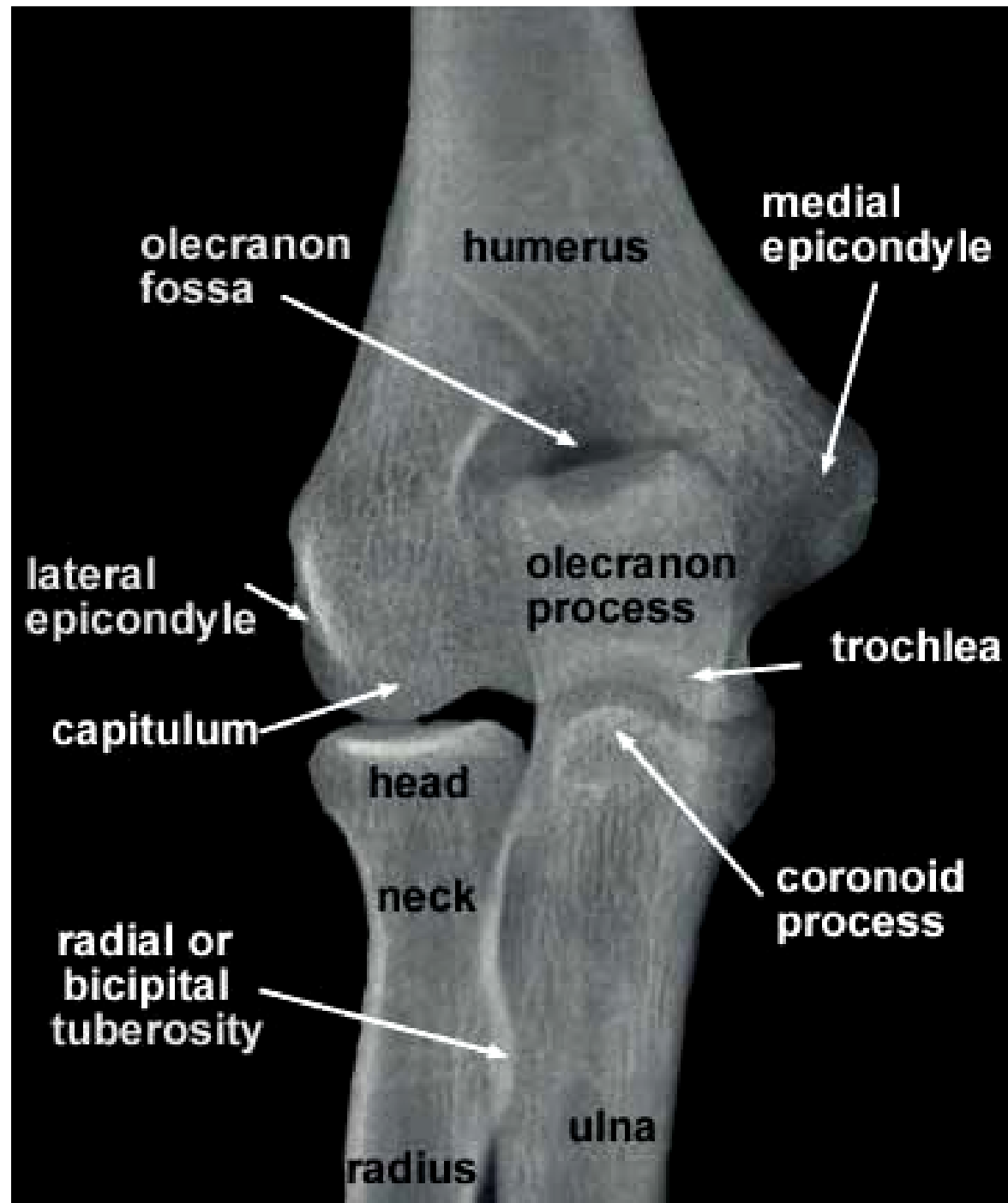
Plain X- Ray

Anteroposterior
radiograph of the
elbow region in the
adult



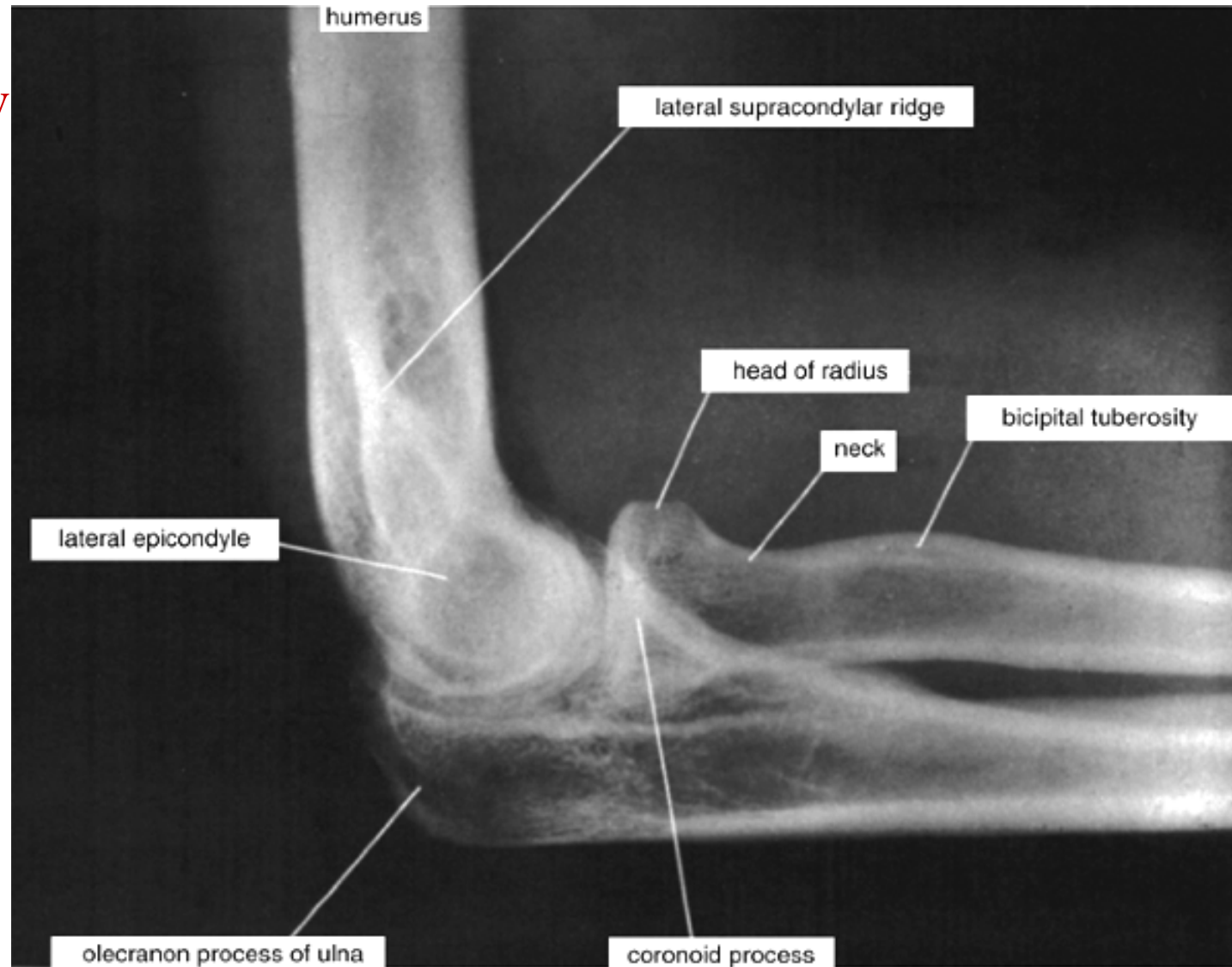
Plain X- Ray

Anteroposterior
radiograph of the
elbow region in the
adult



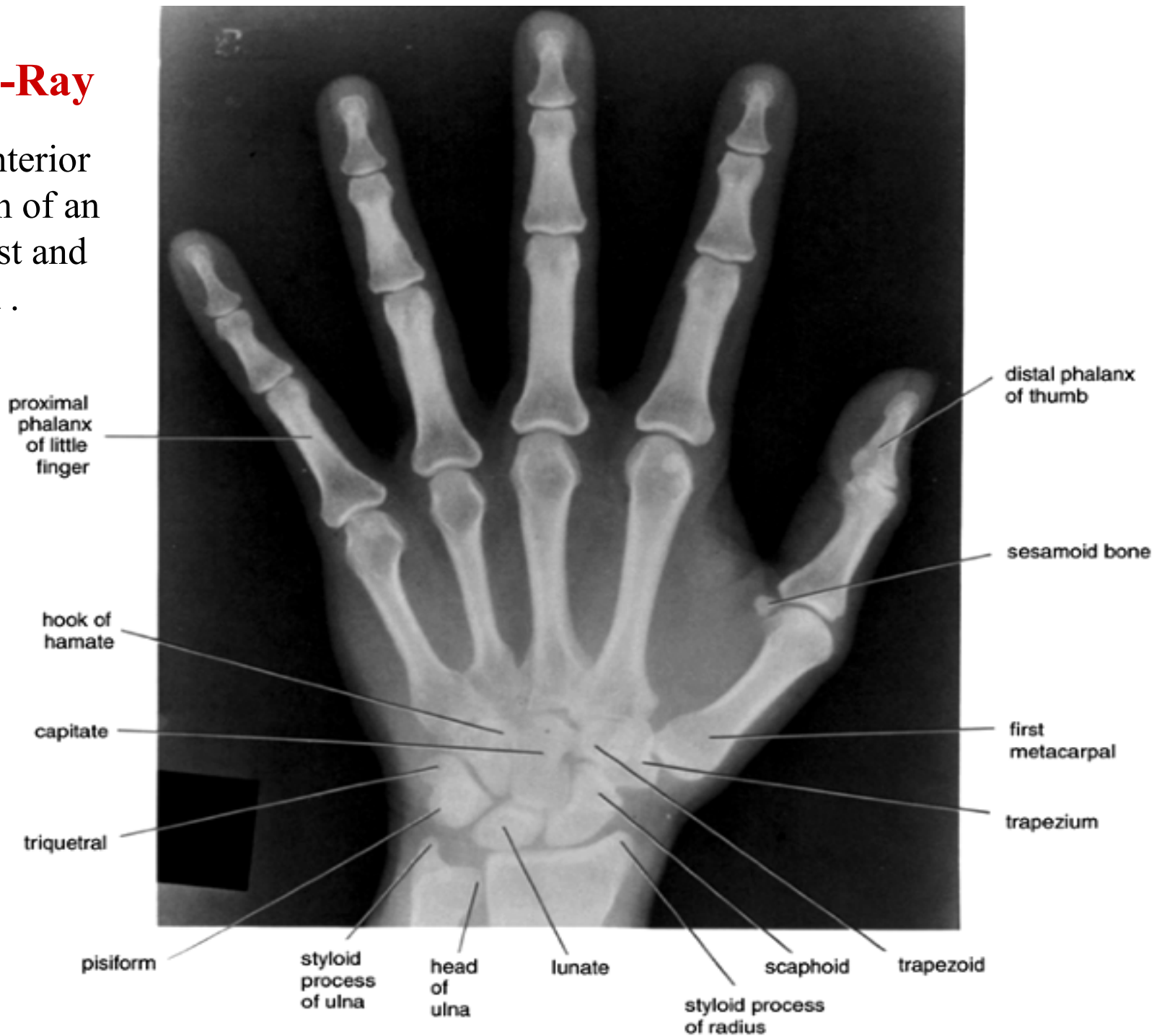
Plain X- Ray

Lateral
radiograph
of the elbow
region in the
adult .



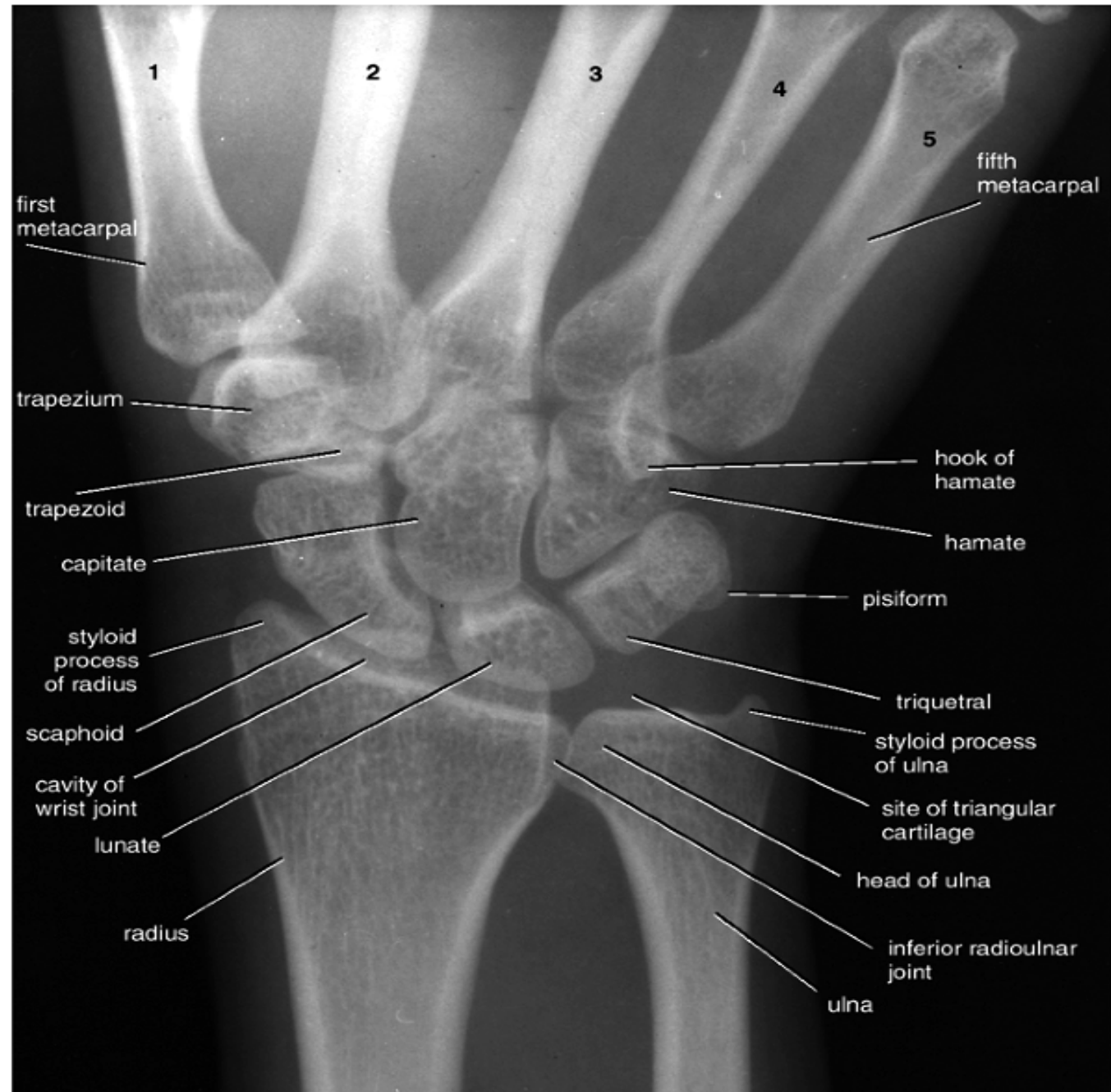
Plain X-Ray

Posteroanterior
radiograph of an
adult wrist and
hand .



Plain X- Ray

Postero-anterior
radiograph of the
wrist with the
forearm pronated



Radiography of the

Thorax

By

Dr. Noura El Tahawy

Plain Chest X- ray postero-anterior view

1-View of X-Ray

How I can determine the PA position.....

1-Scapula is seen in the periphery of the thorax

2- Clavicles project over the lung fields

3-Posterior ribs are distinct



Plain Chest X- ray postero-anterior view

2- Comments on

Bony Cage; Vertebrae,
Ribs, Scapulae and
Clavicles

Domes of the **Diaphragm**
and costo-phrenic angles,
cardio-phrenic angles

Heart size and shape &
Mediastinum (Rt. and Lt.
borders), **Aortic-
Pulmonary window**

Lungs fields and **roots of
the lungs**



Plain Chest X- Ray Postero-Anterior view

Abbreviations

A: Apex of the Heart

T: Trachea

BrCV: Brachiocephalic vein

Ao: Aortic arch

Az: Azygos vein

PA: Pulmonary trunk;

RH: right hilum

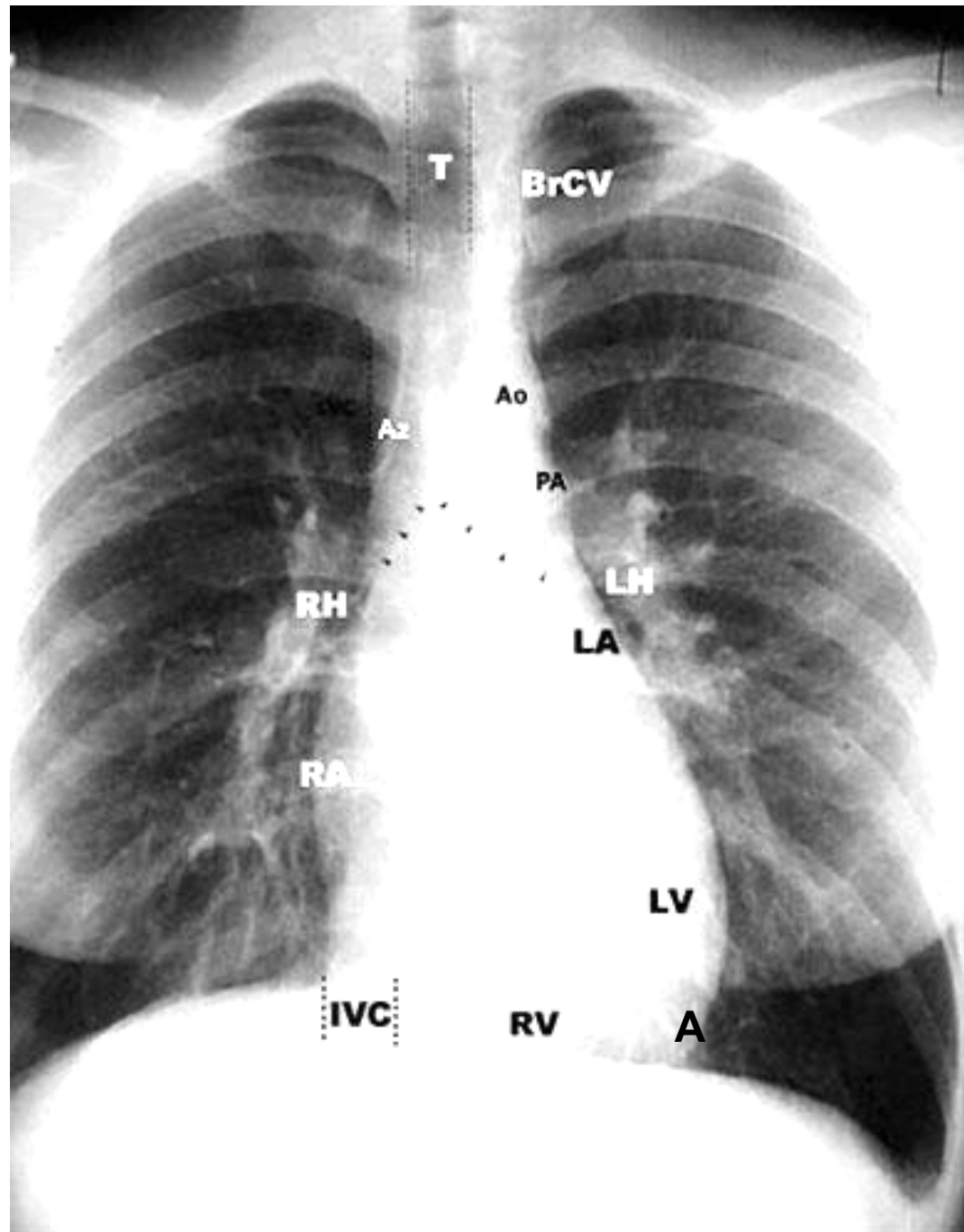
LH: left hilum

LV left ventricle

RA: right atrium

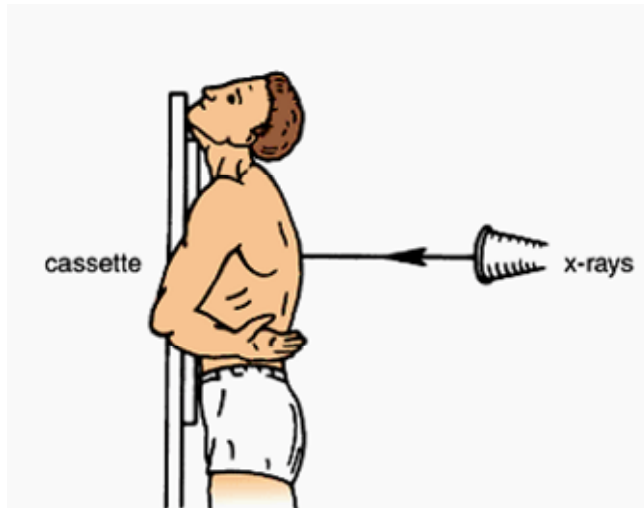
IVC: inferior vena cava

RV: right ventricle

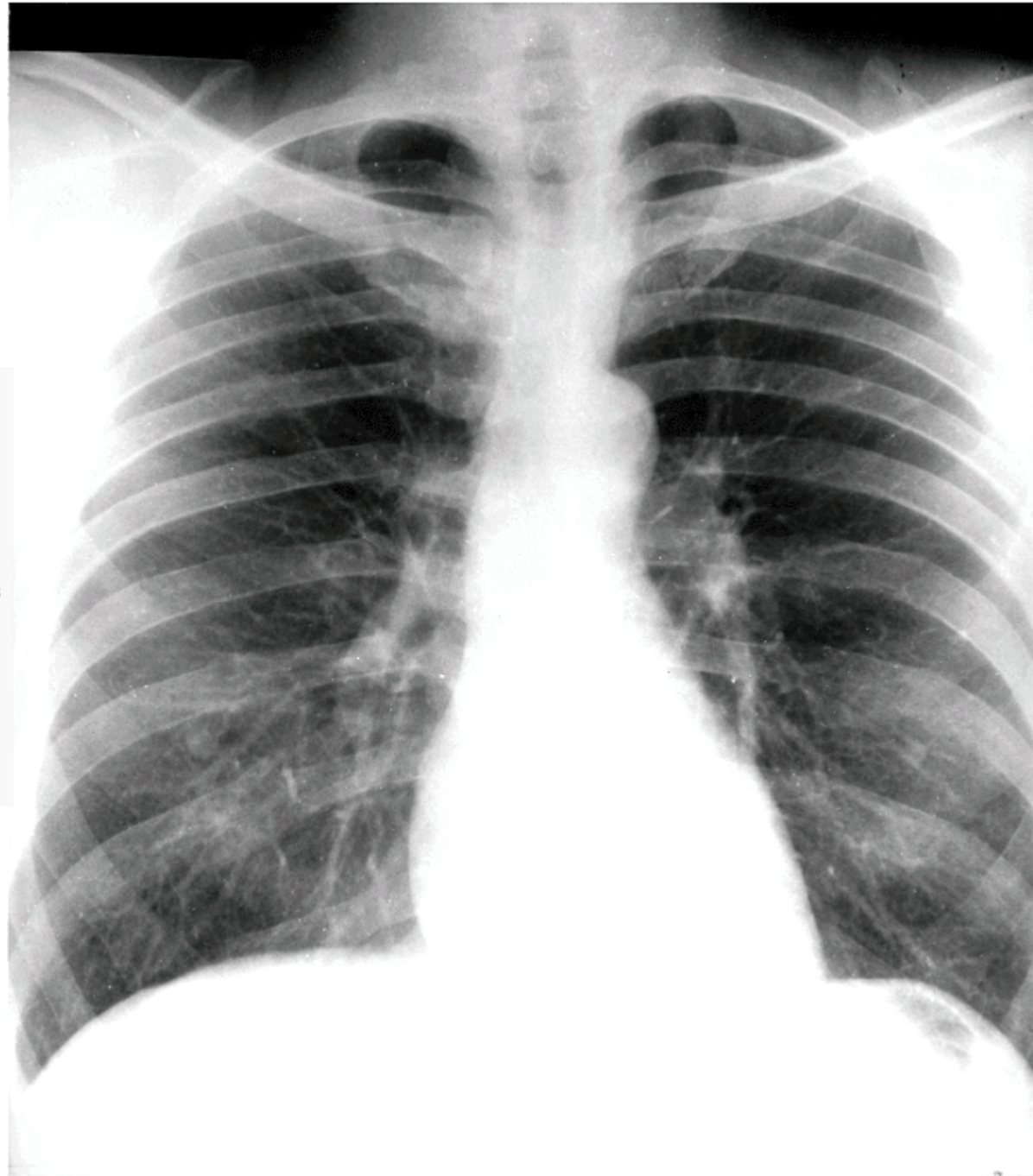


Plain X-Ray:

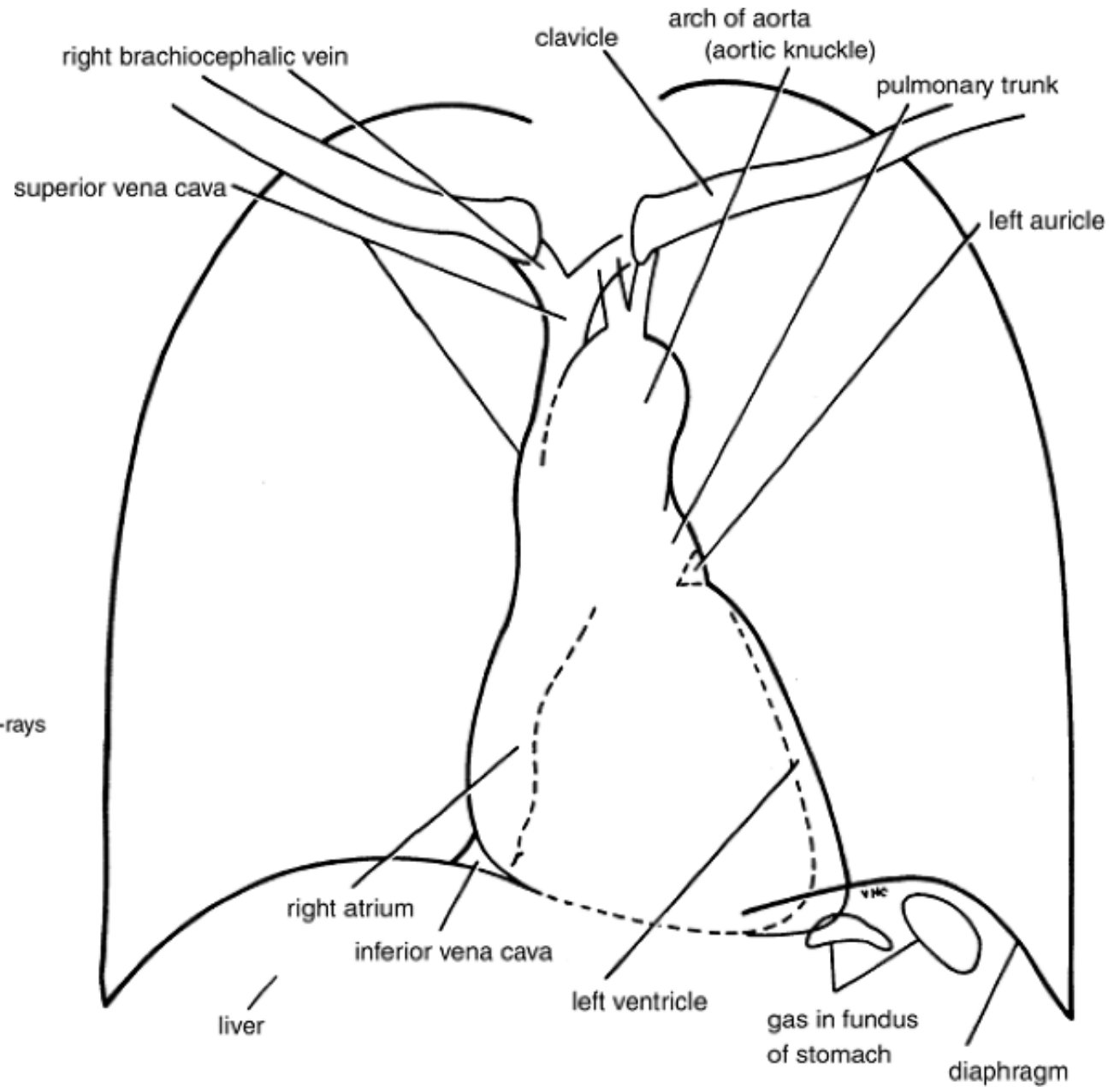
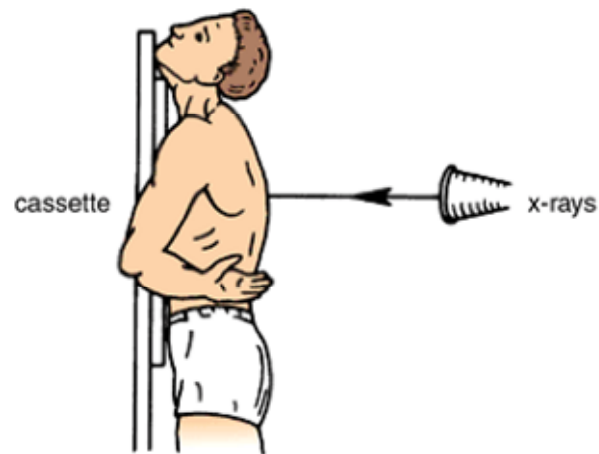
Postero-anterior
radiograph of the
chest of a normal
adult man



Note the position of the
patient in relation to the x-
ray source and cassette
holder in the postero-
anterior film



Main features observable in the postero-anterior radiograph of the chest shown in pervious slide



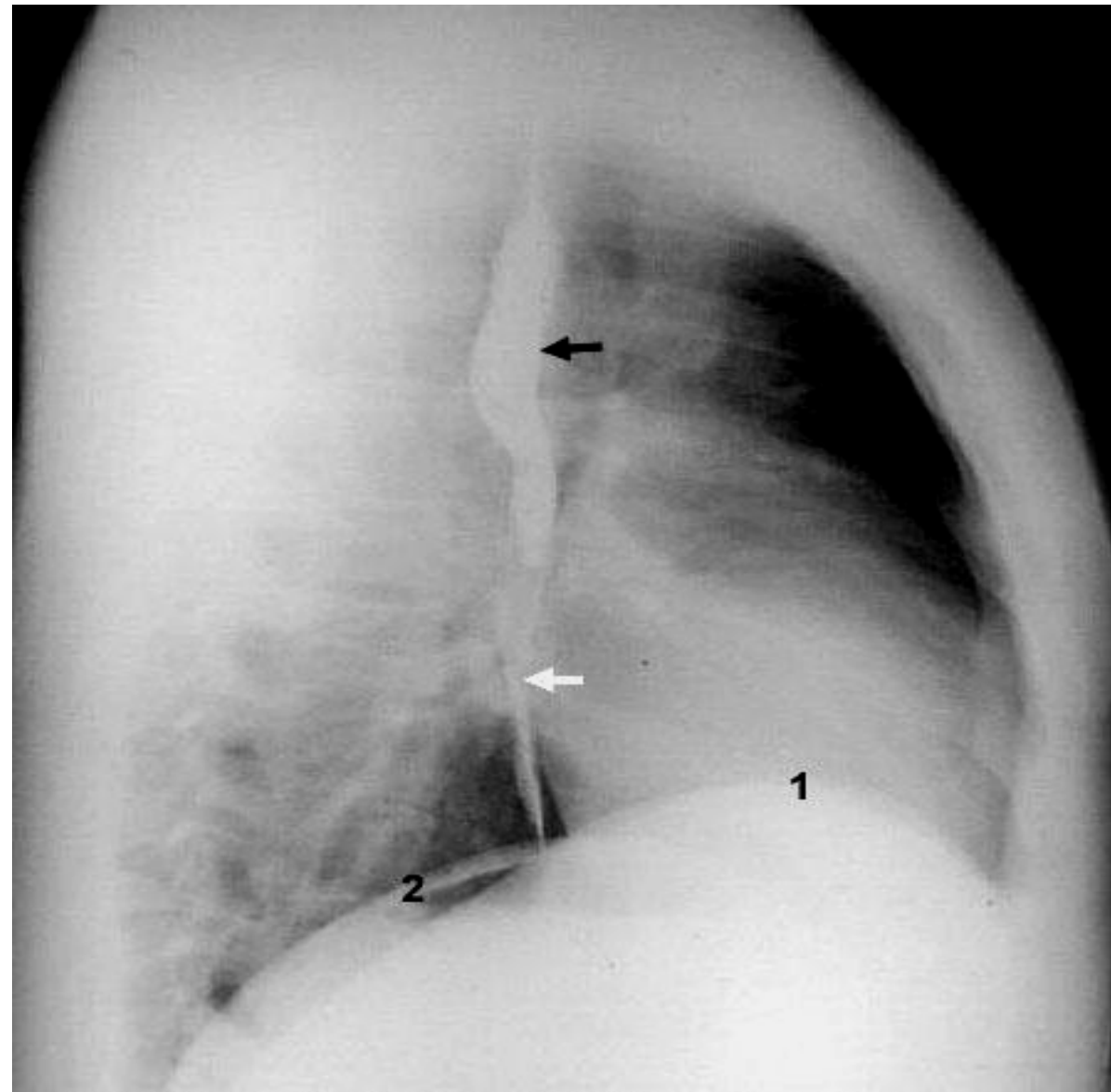
Lateral radiograph of the chest following barium swallow

To allow visualization of the Esophagus.

Note the normal gentle indentations at its anterior border that are caused by

- The Aortic Arch and the left bronchus (black arrow).
- Left atrium (white arrow)

Note also the oblique sinus of the heart and left atrium.



1 right hemidiaphragm 2 left hemidiaphragm

Note: barium filled esophagus showing aortic and left bronchus indentation (black arrow) and left atrium indentation (white arrow).

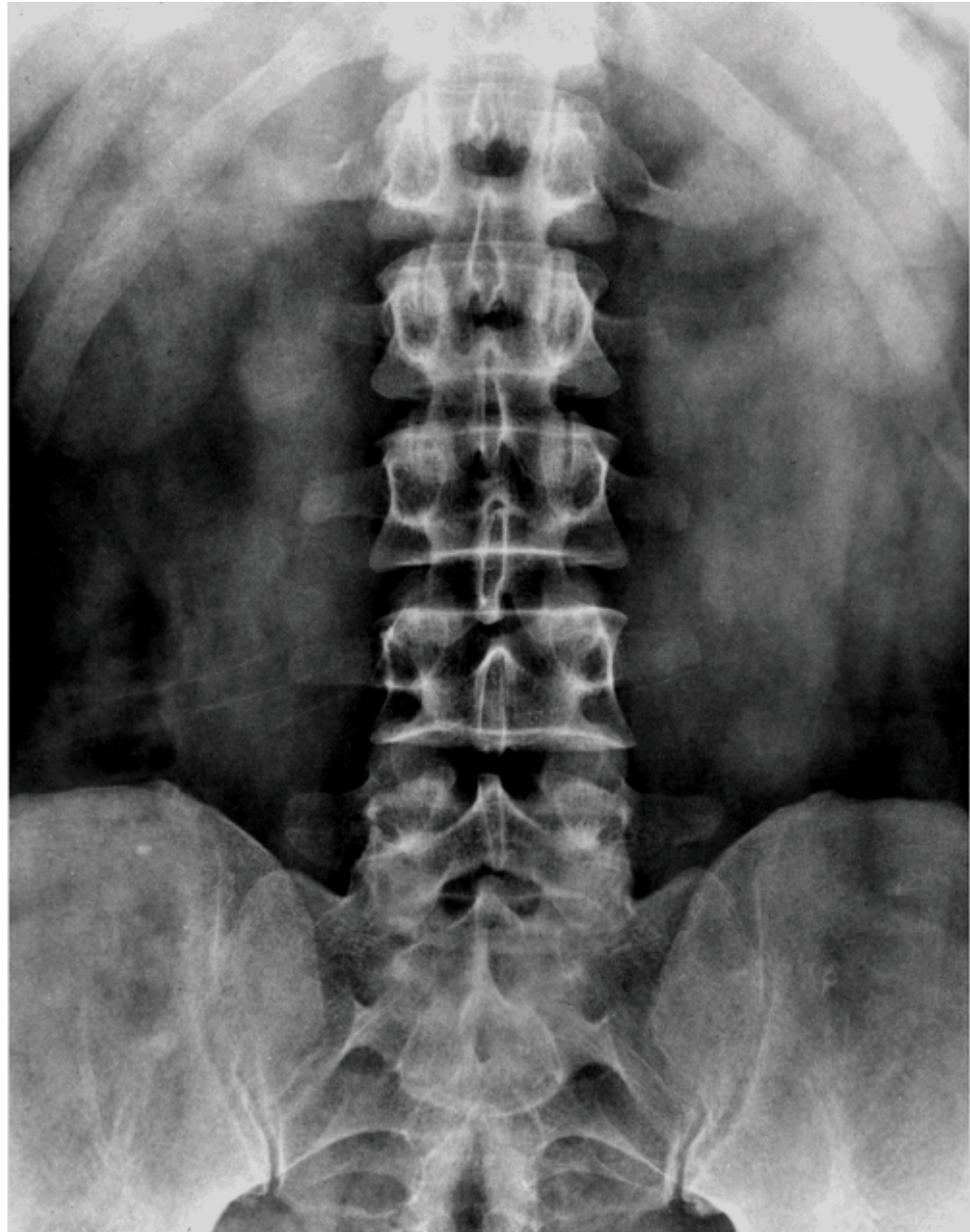
Radiography of the
Abdomen & Pelvis

By

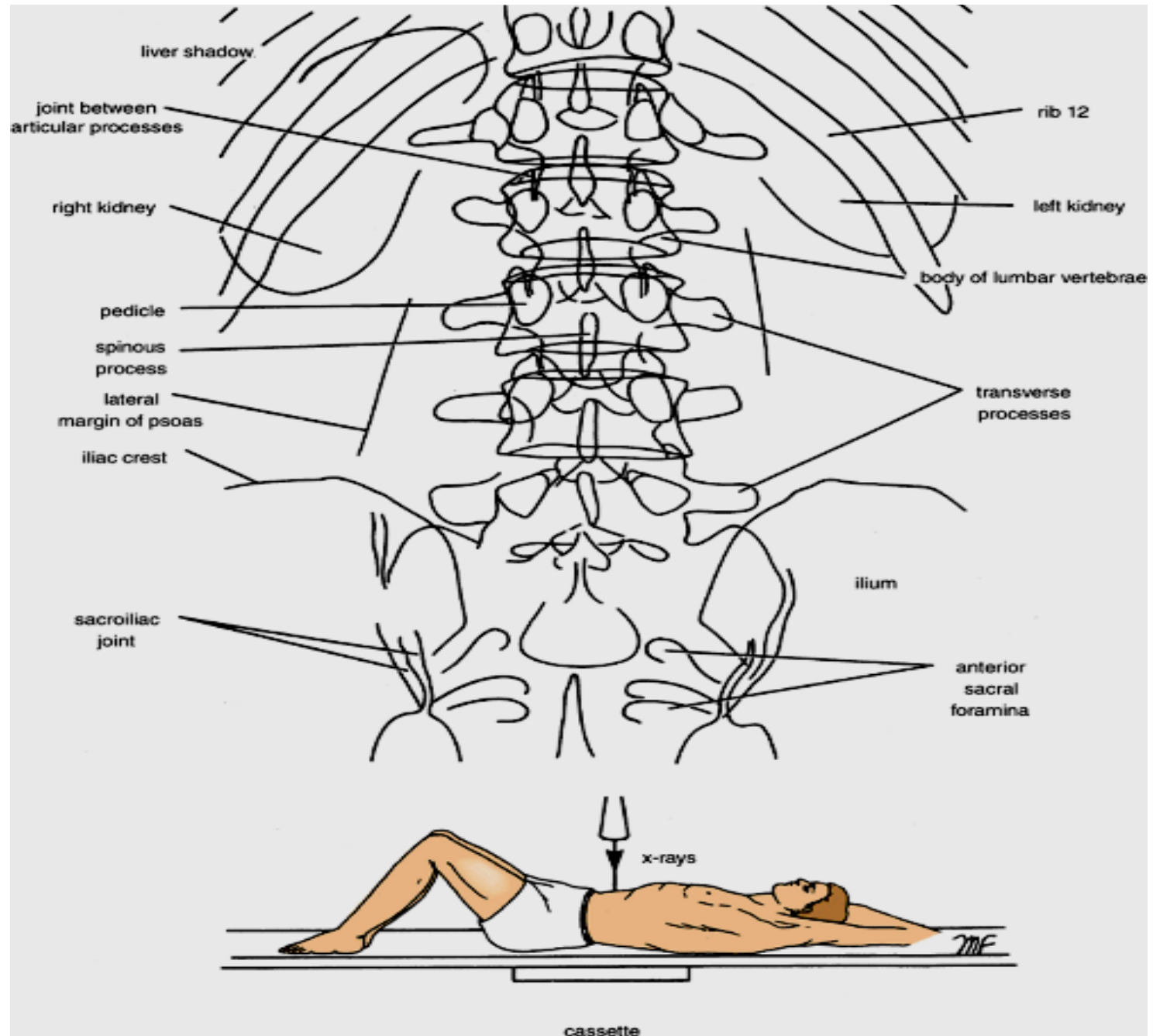
Dr. Noura El Tahawy

Plain X- Ray

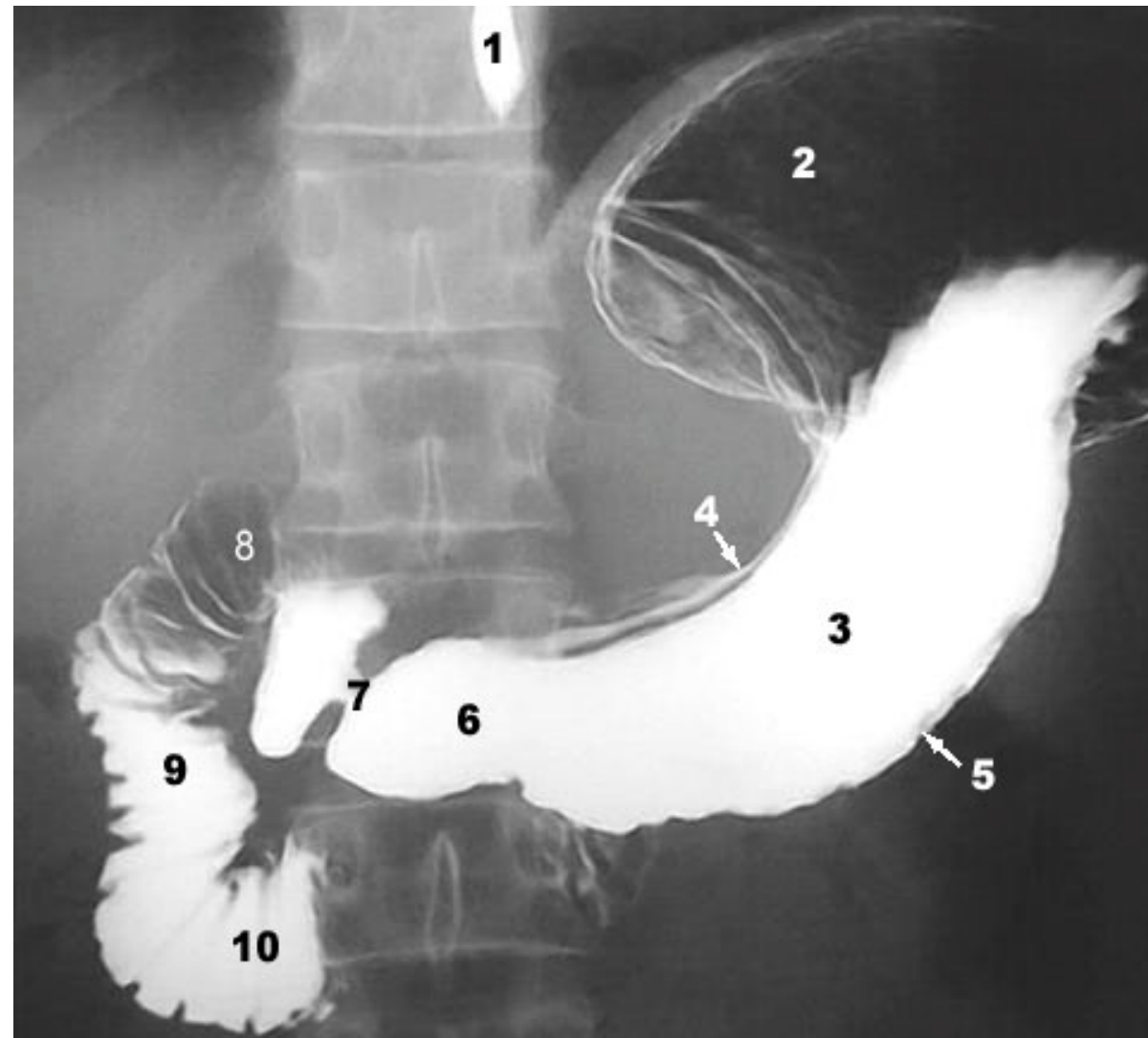
Anteroposterior
radiograph of the
abdomen



Representation of the main features seen in the anteroposterior radiograph in the abdomen



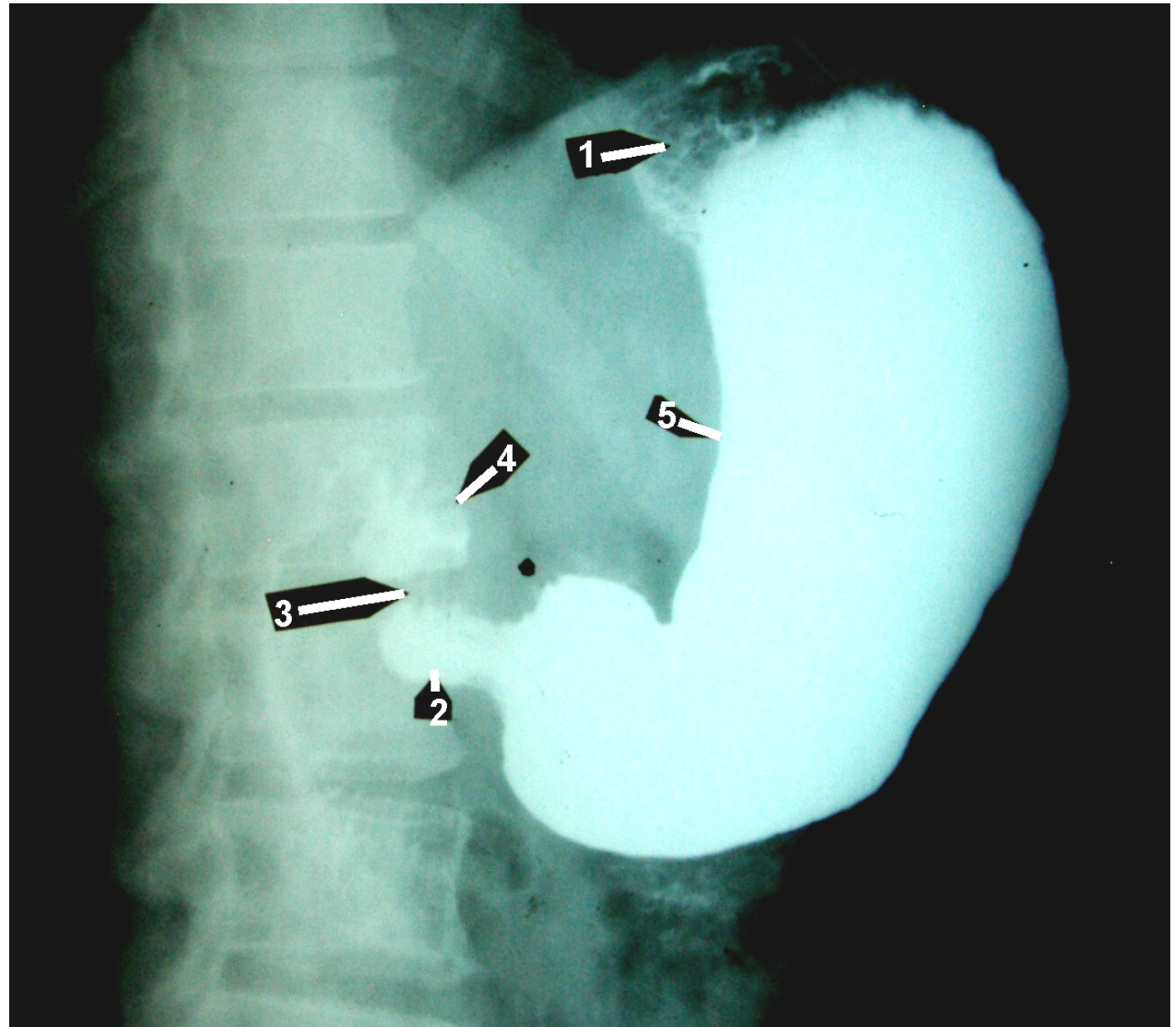
**Radiograph after
Barium Meal ;
Upper GIT**



- 1 esophagus 2 fundus of the stomach 3 body of the stomach
4 lesser curvature 5 greater curvature 6 pyloric antrum
7 pylorus 8 duodenal bulb (1st half of 1st stage of duodenum)
9 2nd stage of duodenum 10 3rd stage of duodenum

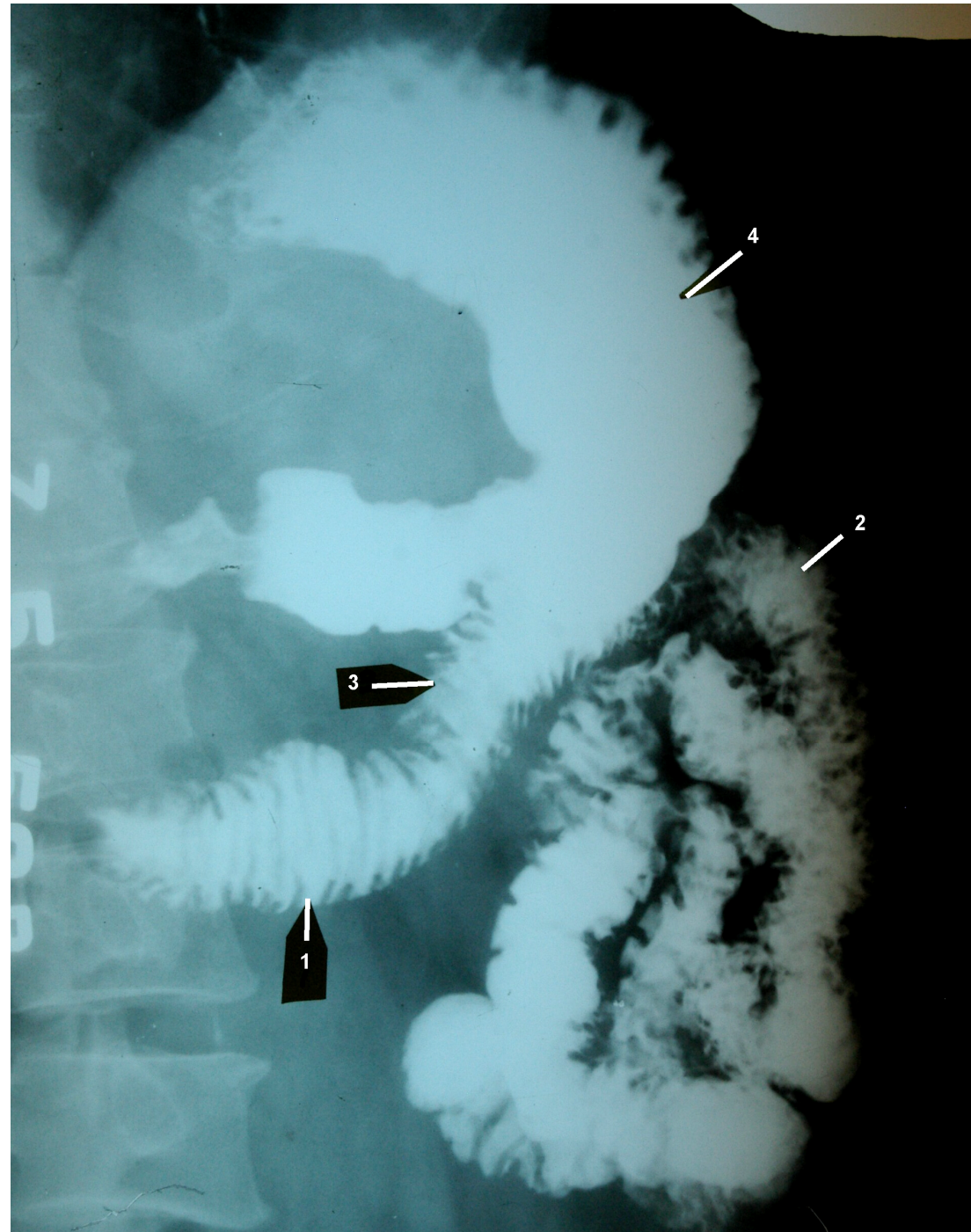
**Radiograph after
Barium meal
upper GI**

- 1. Gas in fundus
of stomach
- 2. Pyloric canal
- 3. Pylorus
- 4. First part of
duodenum
(called duodenal
'bulb' or 'cap')
- 5. Lesser
curvature



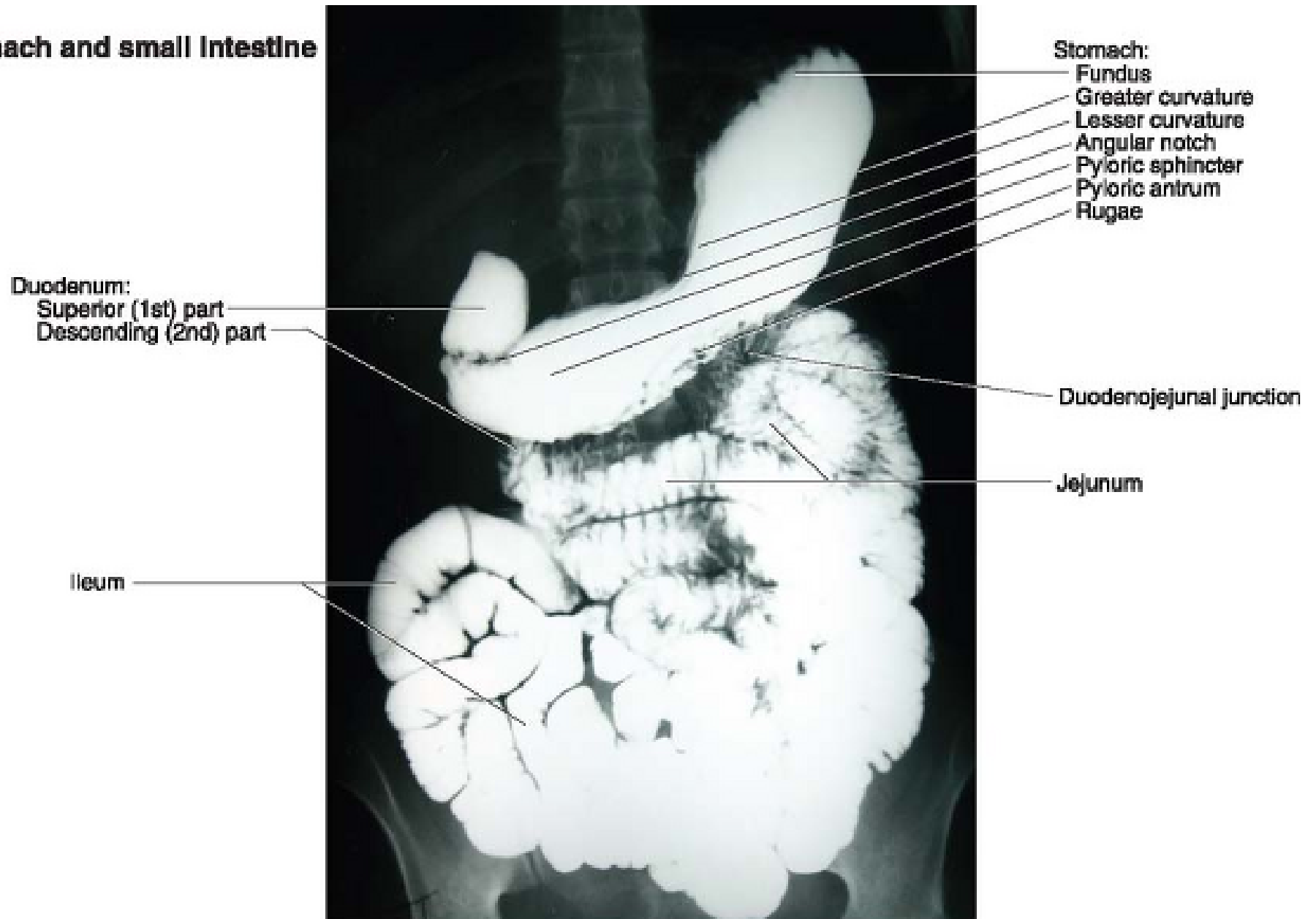
**Radiograph after
Barium meal: Stomach,
Duodenum, Jejunum**

1. Markings caused by
plicae circulares of
duodenum (3rd part)
2. Proximal part of
jejunum
3. Ascending (4th part) of
duodenum
4. Stomach



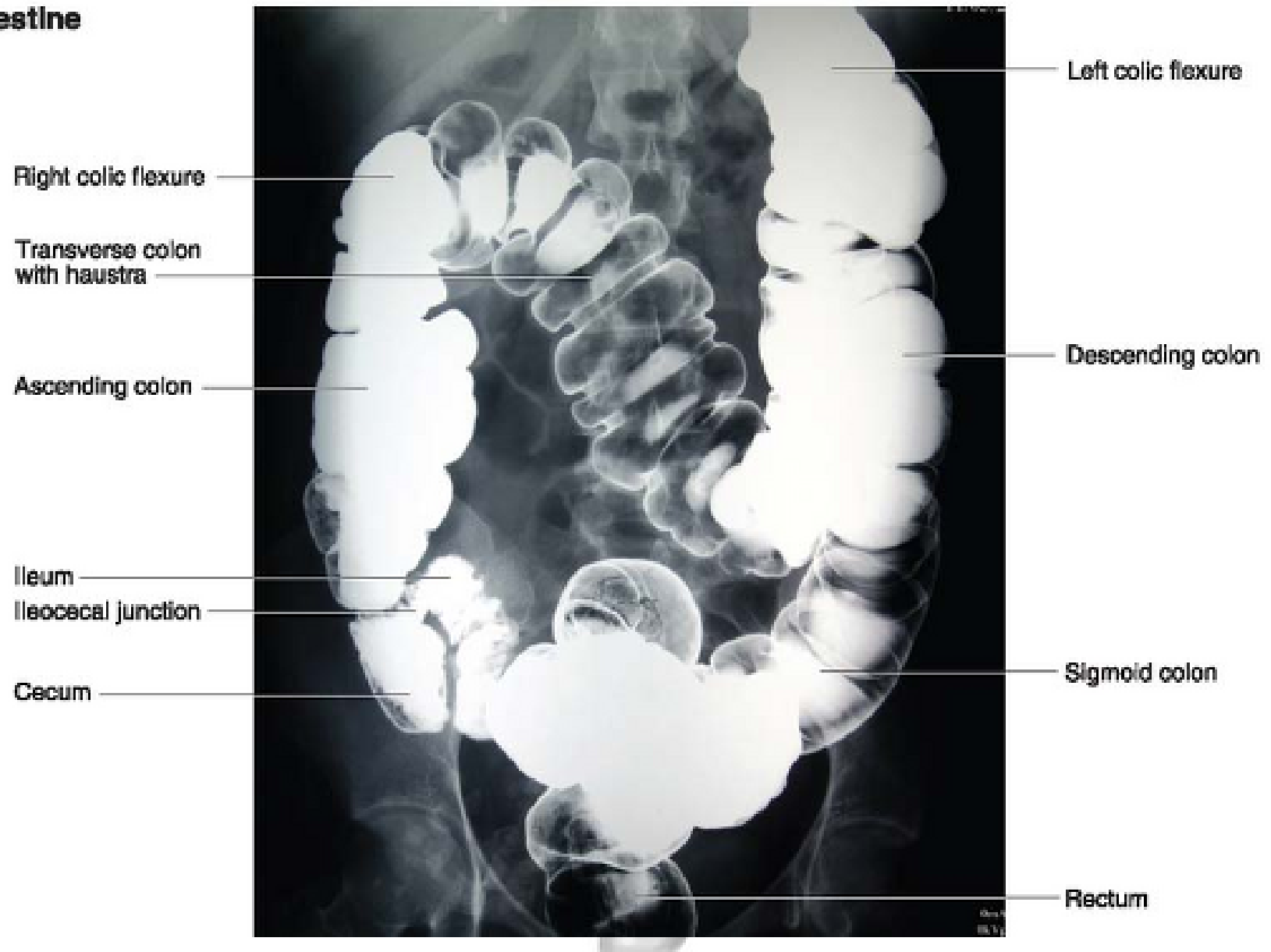
Anteroposterior radiograph of the stomach and the small intestine after ingestion of barium meal

A. Stomach and small Intestine

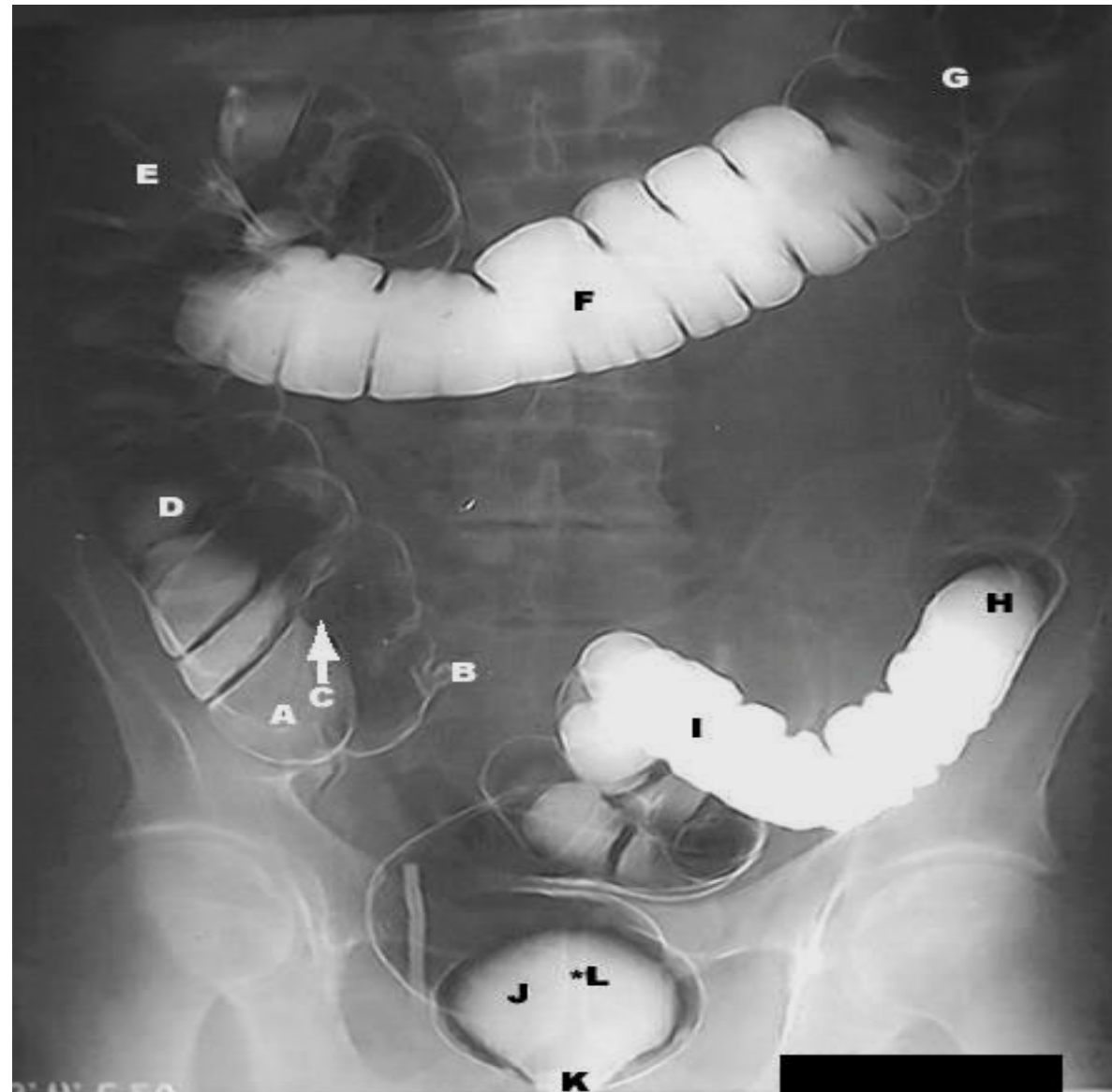


Anteroposterior radiograph of the large intestine after a barium enema

B. Large Intestine



Radiograph after Barium Enema Lower GIT



A cecum B appendix C gas bubble D ascending colon
E hepatic flexure F transverse colon G splenic flexure
H descending colon I sigmoid colon J rectum
K anal-rectal junction L pubic symphysis

Intravenous urogram

Anteroposterior radiograph of the ureter and renal pelvis after intravenous injection of an iodine-containing compound, which is excreted by the kidney. Major and minor calyces are also shown .



1 minor calices 2 major calix 3 renal pelvis 4 ureter
5 pelvic brim (inlet) 6 urinary bladder 7 acetabulum
Note: lateral margin of the psoas muscles (arrows)

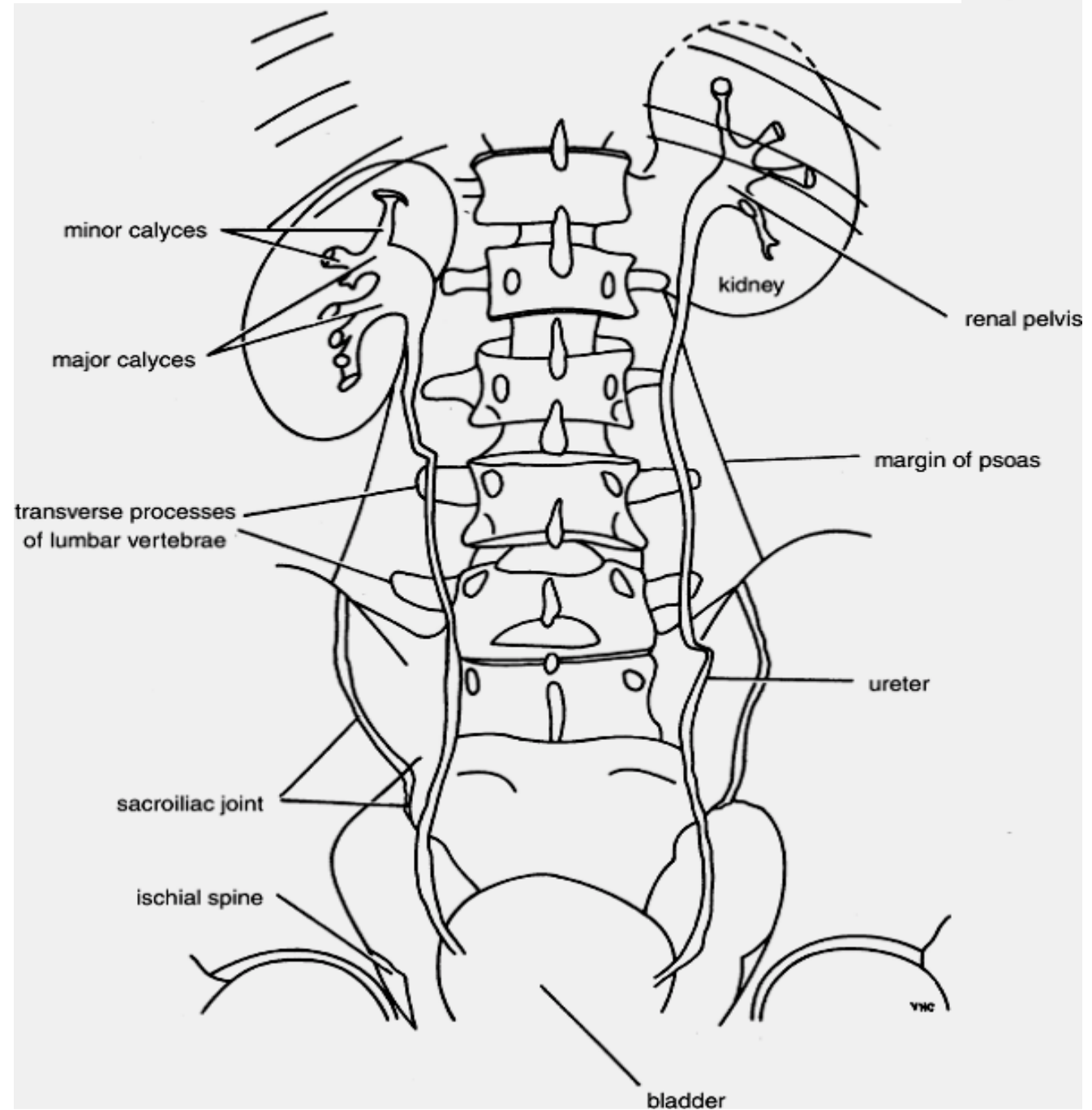
IVP : Full length film

Anteroposterior radiograph of the ureter and renal pelvis after intravenous injection of an iodine-containing compound, which is excreted by the kidney. Major and minor calyces are also shown .

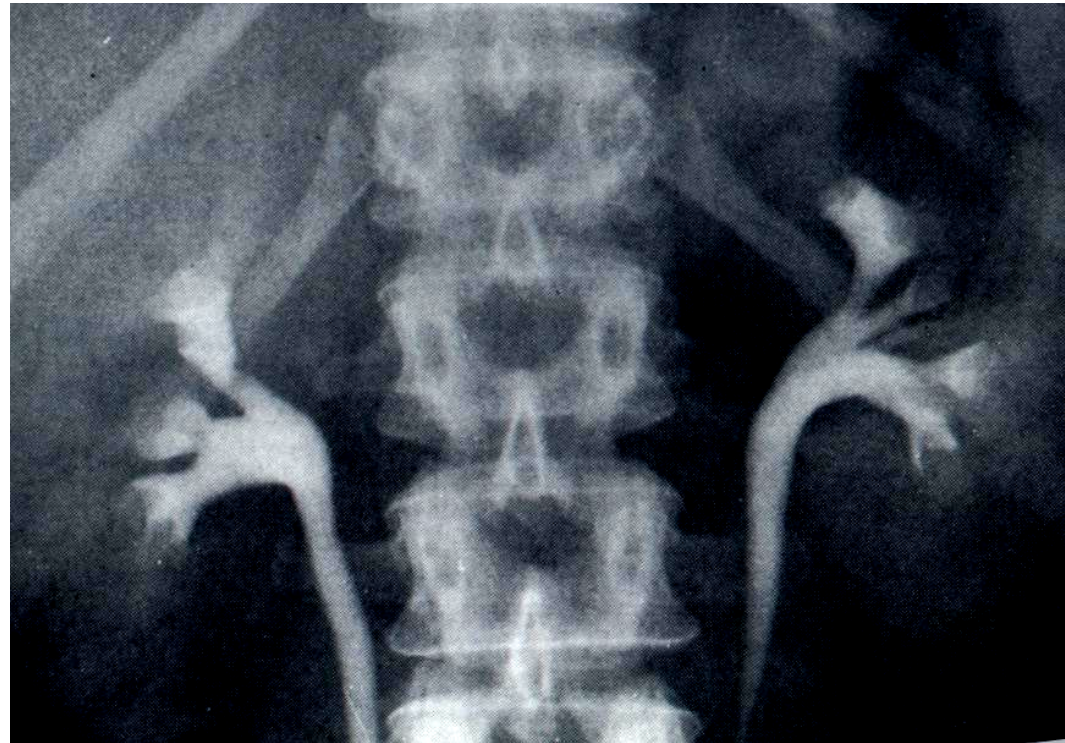
See the details in the next slide



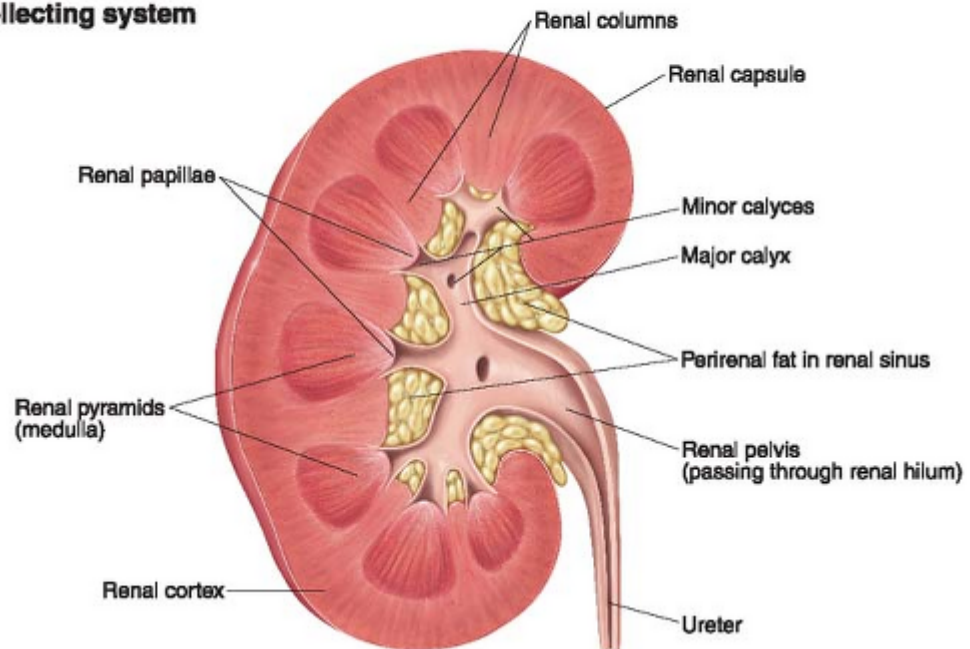
Representation of the main features seen in the radiograph in previous slide



**Normal
IVU, 10
minutes
film**



B. Renal collecting system



IVU: urinary Bladder



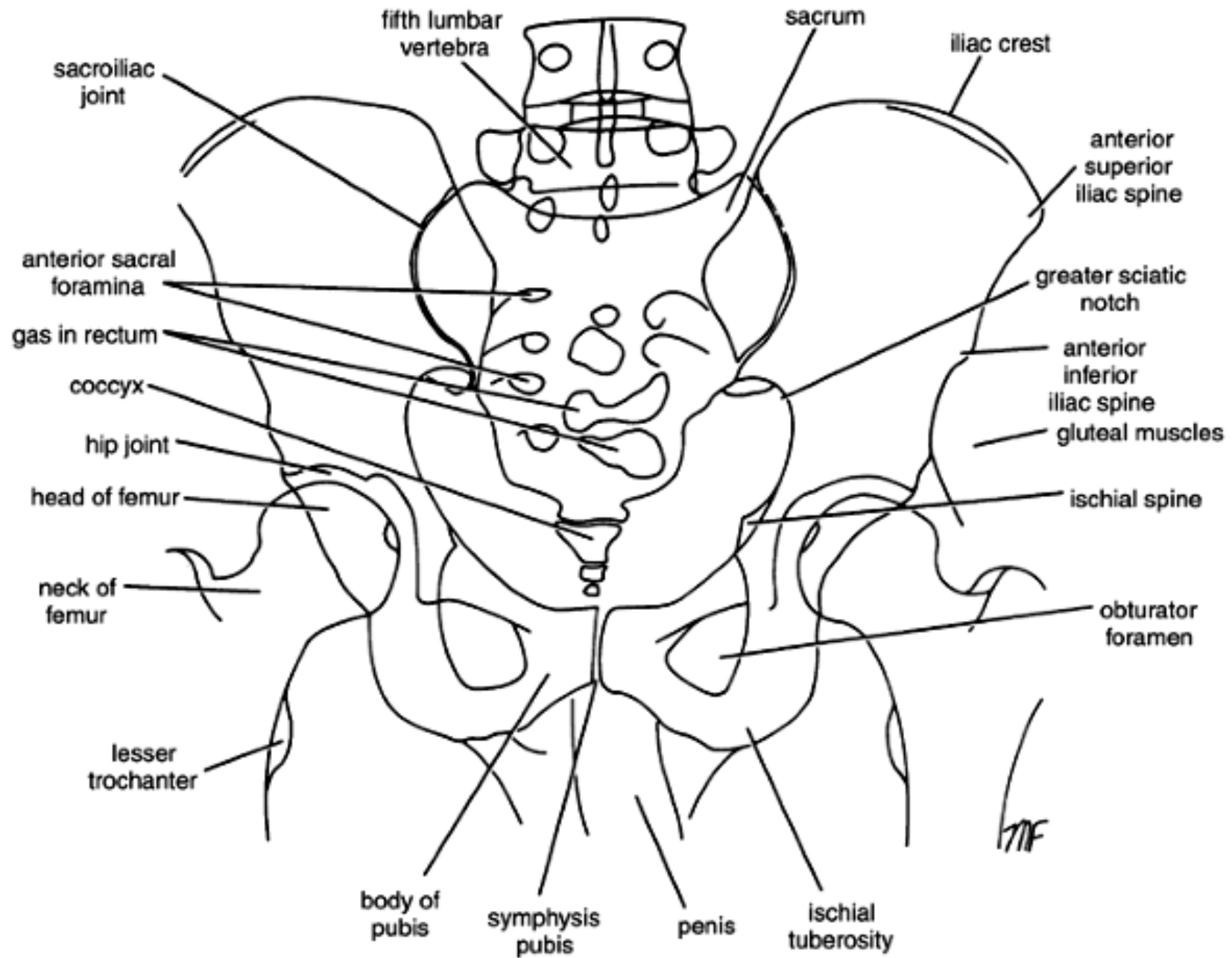
Uterine indentation

Plain x- Ray: Anteroposterior radiograph of the male pelvis

See the
next slide
for the
details of
this x- ray



Representation of the radiograph of the pelvis seen in the male pelvis

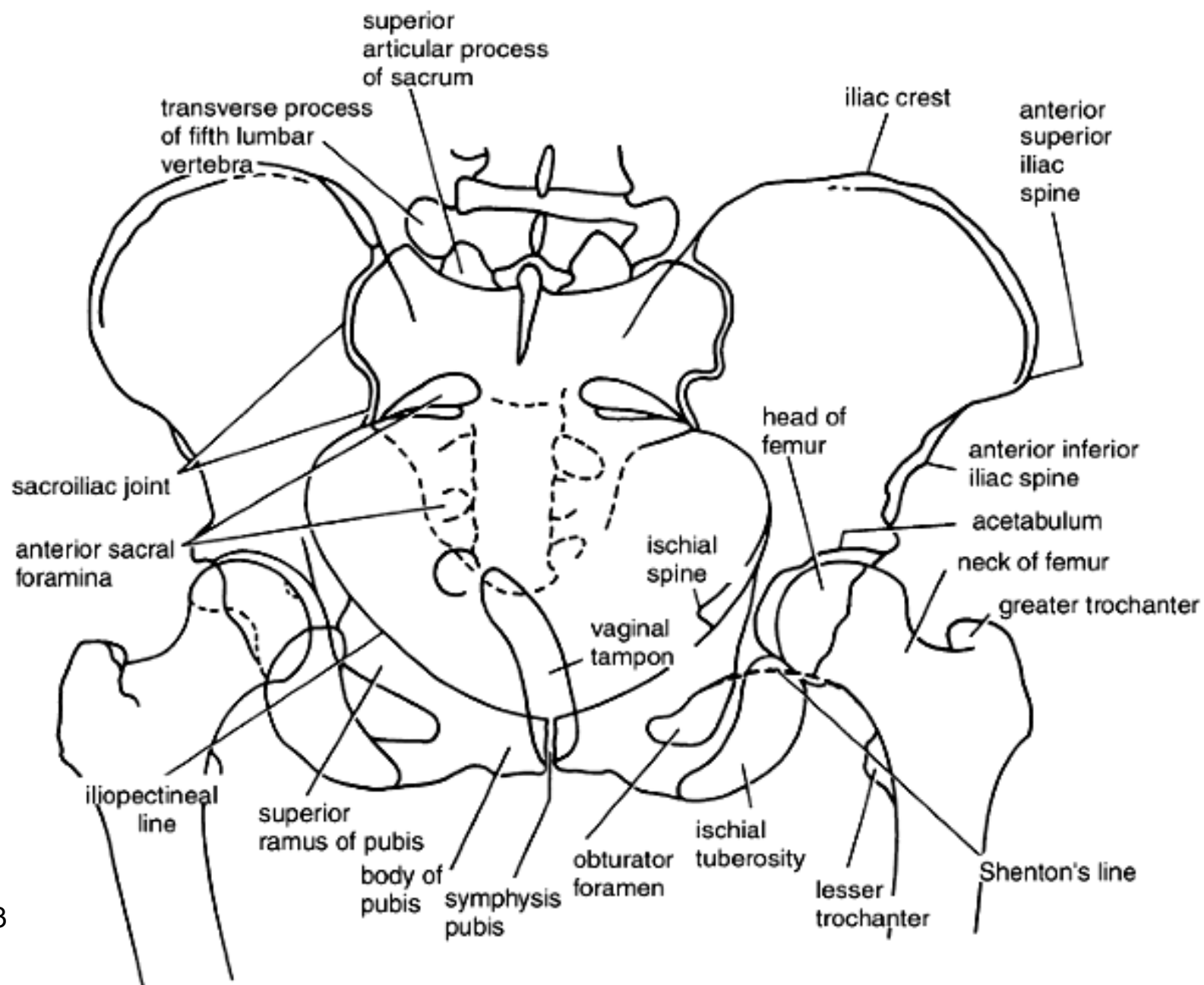


Plain x- Ray: Anteroposterior radiograph of the adult female pelvis

See the next
slide for the
details of
this x- ray



Representation of the radiograph of the pelvis seen in female pelvis



Hysterosalpingogram



Anteroposterior radiograph of the female pelvis after injection of radiopaque compound into the uterine cavity

Thank you